EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK | DIXON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8, 1886 | NUMBER 860

To-Day's Chicago Markets.

WHEAT.

	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Nov.	73½	73¼	72⅝	72⅝-73
May	81¾	81¾	81⅛	81¼

CORN.

	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Nov.	36⅜	36⅜	35⅜	35⅜
May	41⅜	41⅜	40⅛	40⅛-¼

OATS.

	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Nov.	25	25	24½	24½
May	30½	30½	29⅞-30	29⅞-30

PORK.

	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Nov.	8.77	8.77½	8.62½	8.62½
Jan.	9.85	9.85	9.80	9.80

The above markets are official from the Board of Trade, Chicago, and supplied us by S. T. Johnson, office in Exchange Block.

—Judge Eustace is holding court this afternoon.

—Judge Bailey took the train for Freeport this afternoon.

—Judge J. C. Garver, of Rockford, is again here attending court.

—A skating rink will open in Amboy to-morrow evening. For land sakes!

—John M. Clark, of Edson Electric Light company of Chicago, is at the Nachusa.

—Judge Geary has refused a new trial to the Chicago anarchists, as our dispatches state.

—Charles Godfrey took in a day hunting with Judge Steel and shot a fine lot of snipe.

—Misses Lena Dena and Matilda Hammerli, of Palmyra, are at St. Louis attending the great fair.

—Mesdames Johnson, Paine, Parsons, Matthus and Powers visited Mrs. Galt at Sterling yesterday.

—Mrs. Colonel John Demert is enjoying a visit from her sister-in-law, Mrs. Dodge, of Chicago.

—Judge Bailey was here to-day to hear motions for new trials that may be considered some sort of his unfinished business.

—The shops and offices of the Grand Detour Plow works will soon be lighted with electric lights, we are creditably informed.

—We notice that the Rev. M. E. Cady has been appointed an important com mittee at the Methodist conference now in session at Evanston.

—Dodge & Kling have a very neat and pretty turning show case in their front window, filled with elegant jewelry and turned by some invisible clockwork. They always get up things in fine style.

—Judge Steel gave a fine game supper; a sort of a banquet, to a few select friends at the Nachusa last evening. The great caterer, Mr. Jones, gave only one more of his many exhibitions of culinary skill.

—The whistle of the Grand Detour Plow-Works blows fifteen minutes in advance of its usual time. When the management start the electric light they will be more independent of Old Sol.

—Charles H. Todd is now and has ever since he has been in the business carried a class of goods that are not only a credit to himself but to the city. If any man don't believe it just try his Atwood suspenders, which are among the nice furnishing goods he carries.

—J. B. B., our Sublette correspondent, in a communication shows that the United States whisky tax is not a license to sell liquor and that the St. Johnites misrepresent "Uncle Sam" when they charge that he is in league with the whisky folks. Read his communication.

—The Audubon Society for the Protection of Birds, which is now incorporated, enters upon its second half-year with a membership of over twelve thousand. There ought to be ten times as many members, for the objects of the society are most commendable and should enlist the sympathies of every one who cares for the preservation of our song birds. The society wants a local secretary in every town in the country. It issues handsome certificates to members. No expenses of any kind are incurred to those who join. Correspondence is invited. Circulars of information will be sent free on application to the AUDUBON SOCIETY, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

—It is only a few weeks since we were called upon to announcd that Mrs. Bingham had been called to the spirit land and now we have the sad duty of announcing the death of her husband, Doctor Z. W. Bingham, who died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John Q. Adams, in West Dixon, this morning. The deceased was born in Lisbon, Connecticut, May 23d 1802; and after arriving at manhood moved to Cooperstown, New York, where he was, we believe, many years a practicing physician. He retired from practice before moving to Dixon, a score or so years since. He was a man well educated, of strict integrity and marked ability. Dr. Bingham was said to be one of the most ancient members of the ancient and honorable order of Masons of any man in the state or, perhaps, in the United States, at the time of his death. He was initiated into a lodge three score and three years ago at Canterburg, Connecticut, soon after he arrived at the age of twenty-one years. He was a firm believer in what is known as spiritualism. The funeral will take place at John Q. Adam's residence Sunday afternoon at three o'clock.

Whisky Tax Not a License.

Several weeks ago THE TELEGRAPH published an article on "Government Whisky Tax," in which I took issue with the assertions made by temperance newspapers and lecturers that the Internal Revenue Law is virtually a license law, and its tax a license fee. No one has replied to me but several have taken me to task personally, and insist that I am mistaken. To some it may seem that a discussion upon this question is mere hair splitting. To my mind it is an important question, politically considered.

I have met a number of persons who were once Republicans but are now bitter enemies of the republican party, because it has, as they say, enacted and kept in force, the internal revenue law, which (they claim) is a national license law, for the sale of intoxicating drinks by the gallon in places where (also falsely claimed) neither county or municipal license can be obtained. If this false assertion has been half as effective in general in alienating republicans as it has been within the short circuit of my travels, it costs the Republican party far more votes in New York state than enough to have elected the Republican candidate for president. Then, if this was the point on which the last presidential election turned, and I verily believe it was; if this charge against the Republican party influenced enough votes to give the electoral vote of the Empire state to the Democrats and thus elected Grover Cleveland to the presidency then it becomes a question of great political importance, whether the charge be true or false.

I deny that our Internal Revenue Law gives any man (outside of the government employ) *license* to sell liquor, or in any way protects him from state or municipal law, if he sells in violation of these. Prohibitionists argue that the government taxes liquor sellers and then permits them to sell. That taxation and permission are license, and license implies protection and co-operation. To my mind that is as absurd as it would be to say that to creep is to walk; to walk is to run; that running implies racing, gambling, etc. But *The Union Signal* of Chicago teaches that "the internal revenue system is, in essence, nothing less than the 'government shares with the distiller' * * * and permits, encourages and co-operates with the liquor traffic." This would be mild language for "The Lever," which is probably edited by one who would like to see Jeff Davis president, and who, I suspect, sails under the prohibition flag for reasons similar to those which caused the pirate Alabama to carry the stars and stripes when approaching a union merchantman. People laboring in the good cause of temperance read such things in their favorite newspapers, heard them reiterated by nearly every temperance lecturer, and concluded that the Republican party was and is a whisky party in company with manufacturers and dealers, so swore eternal hostility to their former party, and then virtually helped the party that contains most of our liquor sellers, elect a president.

Does the recent act of congress, taxing oleomargarine, license the bogus butter business? It taxes the manufacturers and then allows them to sell it, so far as the government is concerned, under certain regulations and restrictions. The internal revenue law does no more in the direction of license than this. If the state of Illinois should pass a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine the national law would not nullify, or in the least obstruct or conflict with the state law. It merely taxes oleomargarine wherever state or local law, or the absence of law, allows it to be made. Our law makers doubtless thought they were oppressing the oleomargarine business, but according to the logic of the "*Union Signal*" they permit, SHARE, ENCOURAGE and CO-OPERATE with it.

The language of the internal revenue law is plain, and ought to be conclusive, section 3243, in the edition of 1883, reads: "The payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws for carrying on any trade or business, shall not be held to exempt any person from any penalty or punishment provided by the laws of any state for carrying on the same within such state or in any manner to authorize the commencement or continuance of such trade or business contrary to the laws of such state or in places prohibited by municipal law; nor shall the payment of any such tax be held to prohibit any state from placing a duty or tax on the same trade or business, for state or other purposes."

Now let our self-styled "temperance workers" either show that my position is wrong or else withdraw the charge, and repudiate the coppery editors who originated the libel that the Republican party enacted a national license law which encourages and protects the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks. We do not want mere assertion; we want "the law and the testimony." J. B. B.

SUBLETTE, Ill., Oct. 4, 1886.

The New York correspondent of The Indianapolis Journal states that Roscoe Conklin takes his mutton "slightly undone" and his baked potatoes "very well done." It is such thrilling items of intelligence as these, far more than overwork, that are doing so much to undermine the nervous system of this people.

CONDENSED NEWS.

The French institute has gratefully accepted the bequests of the Chantilly estates by the Duc d'Aumale.

A racing collision on the fair grounds at Wabash, Ind., caused the instant death of Hoosier Sam, a pacer with a record of 2:22.

Offices have been secured in New York for Henry Villard, who will next week sail from Europe to represent a syndicate of bankers.

The new armory at Kankakee, Ills., was dedicated by Governor Oglesby and other state officers Thursday. A banquet and ball followed.

At Castile, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, William Roy was fatally shot by an English member of the Salvation Army named Robert Van Brunt.

An incendiary fire in Silver Bow canon, Montana, destroyed 24,000 cords of wood, valued at $100,000. Trains can not pass the scene of the conflagration.

At the annual meeting of the Iron and Steel institute in London, the retiring president showed that the British output of Bessemer steel is constantly decreasing.

The premier of New South Wales announces a deficit of $10,000,000 in the revenues of the province, on account of the greatest commercial depression known for twenty-two years.

A cloak factory at 63 to 67 Bayard street, New York, was Thursday morning destroyed by fire. Out of seventy persons in the building, many leaped to a roof below, one woman receiving fatal injuries.

Two of the guides who were present at the surrender of Geronimo state that the only condition was that the hostiles should be taken to Fort Bowie and not harmed by American or Mexican troops.

There are indications of a general cut in rates between Chicago and Kansas City next week, on the expiration of the southwestern passenger agreement, because of the cheapness of Baltimore & Ohio tickets on the Alton and Wabash roads.

Paralyzing the Cats.

Excise Commissioner Morris of the old board lives on West Twenty-first street. Four years ago cats drove people from their homes in this street by their midnight music. Commissioner Morris owes the peace of his home to his son, who is an amateur electrician. He put a wide board on top of the back fence to better facilitate cat locomotion. He then ran six bare telegraph wires along the top of this board, a very little distance apart. He connected these wires with the strong battery in the house, and a key, within easy reach, connected the battery with the wires on the fence.

With darkness the cats came. When a few vigorous notes gave indication of a promisingly loud concert, Wettmore touched the key. One long, loud yell followed. Four cats were seen several feet above the fence pawing the air, and all fell down in the yard quite paralyzed. One by one they got up, smelled of their paws, murmured a mew, and quietly stole away. This was kept up for several nights, until every cat in the block had tasted lightning.

Now, whenever a cat finds it necessary to cross the dangerous path, he first puts a paw gently out upon the wires, and crosses very slowly, with every muscle wound up for a spring to the ground at the first suspicion of shock.—New York Star.

Curious Illusion of the Vision.

M. de Parnelle has called the attention of the French Academy of Sciences to a curious illusion of the vision, which may account for the apparent oscillation or swinging of stars sometimes observed, and which is called by the Germans Sternschanken. When the eye looks for some time at a small, feebly lighted body, itself being in complete darkness, the body appears to oscillate or describe certain curves. It is a phenomenon of the subjective order, and appears to be of the same nature as the movement of a star observed when a person leans his head against a wall and fixes his eye upon the star. The star appears to be agitated in its place and to oscillate rapidly. In order that the motion may be noticed, there should be no moon and the sky should be clear. A lunette takes away the apparent motion.—New York Mail and Express.

Mr. Minks—"There, my dear, one of your own sex, Ouida, the novel writer, says women are not capable of actual citizenship." Mrs Minks—"I can't see how she reaches that conclusion." "Simple enough. She says they have not sufficient intellectual capacity for the suffrage." "Well, I suppose it is a good deal of brain strain. I know you always have an awful headache after election."

A man at Denver, Colorado, woke up in the night, saw a dark form between him and the window, and forthwith fired at it. It was his wife, whom he mistook for a burglar, and so mortally wounded. But supposing his account of the case is accepted, what is to be thought of the intelligence of a man who blazes away thus recklessly with his eyes only half open? The plain truth is that such idiots ought to be subjected to all the pains and penalties which are the due of the fool who "didn't know it was loaded."

Sufferers from the effects of quinine, used as a remedy for chills and fever, should try Ayer's Ague Cure, a powerful tonic bitter, wholly vegetable, without a particle of any noxious drug. It acts promptly, breaking the chill, curing the fever, and expelling the poison, yet leaving no harmful effect upon the patient.

Dying and Cleaning.

Of all kinds, on Second street west of arch, by S. Lathrop. 864 743tf

The old and reliable hack line still continues. Geo. Rosbrook, having been appointed custodian of the Gage hack line property, will continue to run the same. All calls will receive prompt attention. Parties taken to and from the depots to any part of the city for twenty-five cents. Leave orders at the barn. Telephone No. 26. 851tf

Cheap Ride.

The wagonett will carry passengers to and from the depots and to any part of the city for Ten Cents a ride. We run to all trains.
850tf U. STROUP.

RELIABLE—The Nachusa House Omnibus for it always goes on time. 850tf

Nachusa house Omnibus and Hack makes calls for all trains day and night.

Painting and Papering.

Charles Kelly is prepared to do all sorts of work in the line of papering, painting, paper hanging, etc. 699tf.

Tillson & Hayden wish to state that they have at last found an article they can sell on its merits. It is with pleasure they guarantee to the public Acker's English remedy as a sure and never failing cure for Asthma, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup and all Lung Troubles. 598y1

Nachusa House Omnibus and Hack line never misses a train. Leave your orders at the Hotel office. 850tf

Tillson & Hayden wish to make an assertion, which they can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. We claim for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantee for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphillis and all blood disorders. It frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear. Ask us about it. 598y1

Patronize the Nachusa House Hack line because it is run in the interest of one of the enterprises of the city. 850tf

DIXON PUMP AND PIPE WORKS

We are now prepared to do all kinds o repairing, such as wind-mills, mowers, wringers, sewing machines, etc. Will also do a general business in plumbing, pipe buildings for water, steam, or gas; put in new or repair old pumps. Light machinery made new and repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ATKINS & BENNETT,
Water St., Watter's old stand.

Tilson & Hayden would specially recommend to the ladies Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. As a laxative they have no equal. They are guaranteed to cure Chronic Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all disease arising from a deranged stomach. With the free use of the Tablets, Sick Headache is impossible. 597y.

Wood.

Good dry wood for sale, $4.00 delivered.
M. MCROBERTS.

"My daughter has taken the medicine faithfully, according to directions, and her health and spirits are now perfect. The humor is all gone from her face. I wish every anxious mother might know what a blessing Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in such cases."

Announcements.

AT the solicitation of many friends I announce myself as an independent candidate for the office of County Judge at the coming election.
JAMES B. CHARTERS.

WANTED.

GIRL to do general house work. Apply to or address
850w1 H. A. JUDD.

STOVE—A second hand Hard Coal BaseBurner for sale cheap at
850tf ATKINS & BENNETT'S.

A GIRL to go to Huron, Dakota, to do house-work; two in a family. Expenses of trip paid, and good wages guaranteed. Enquire of Geo. L. Schuler.

FOR RENT.

BARN—Brick barn back of my store.
T. J. MILLER.
859w1

EVERYBODY

—Says that—

R. A. RODESCH

Sells the Best Goods in the Market CAEAPER Than Any Other Dealer, and if you don't believe it, just

Call, and he will Convince You.

Three Hundred

Over Coats

To select from at the OLD RELIABLE Stand, Galena st.

JAMES H. TODD

—GRAND COLT SHOW.—Get of Star Hambletonian 2nd. $25.00 cash premiums.

1st—$12.00, or services of horse, for the best two year old or over.

2nd—$8.00 or services of horse for the best yearling.

3rd—$5.00 in gold for the best sucking colt. To be shown at 11 o'clock a. m. Oct. 20th, at Wm. H. VanEpp's farm one-half mile east of Dixon. All premiums to be paid on day of show. For further particulars call on or address, A. S. HIGGINS, Dixon.

Opera House

ONE WEEK ONLY, COMMENCING

Monday, October 11th.

Talented Young Actor

Edwin * Stuart.

Supported by beautiful American Actress

MISS * LILAH * STUART.

and the following powerful company.

Miss Hellen Fruman, Lottie Fay, Jessie Crisp Ella Ragan, C. N. Richardson, Harry Fruman, W. H. Wardson, John M. Ferguson, N. L. Roberts and D. J. Ramage, in the great six act romanic drama entitled:

"THE BANKERS DAUGHTER"

Admission Only 10 and 20 Cts.

Reserved Seats for sale at T. J. Hydes & Co. without extra charge.

SOMETHING NEW!

If you want a fine

OVER-COAT!

Call at the

HAT STORE,

Charles A. Todd's

Hats,
Caps,
Gloves,
Suits, &c

BEST UNDERWEAR IN DIXON FOR 50 CENTS.

"SILENCE IS GOLDEN"

WOULD HAVE BEEN A GOOD MOTTO FOR CHICAGO ANARCHISTS,

For Their Much Speaking Is Likely to Cost Them Their Lives—Judge Gary Refuses a New Trial, and Why He Does So Succinctly Stated—A Defiant Response from Spies.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The criminal court was crowded Thursday in anticipation that the Anarchists would be sentenced, as it was known that Judge Gary's decision on the question of a new trial would be read. At 10 o'clock a. m. the court was ready for business, and the judge began proceedings by reading his decision. He held that the object of the organizations at which Spies, Parsons and the other defendants spoke was not to encourage workingmen to resist unlawful attacks upon them, but to make the unlawful attacks themselves. To prove this he read a number of articles from The Alarm and Arbeiter Zeitung of an incendiary character, one of which said no day should pass that did not look upon the corpse of one of Pinkerton's men; others in more or less definite terms advocated the use of dynamite against capitalists, and called upon workmen to prepare for the social revolution. Extracts from speeches by Spies, Parsons et al were also read, giving the same sort of advice. The judge held that the defendants claimed in reference to strikes that if employers chose to employ other men in the place of those who did strike for any cause—wages or hours—then the employment of other men must be prevented by force, and if the police then undertook to resist the force which was used to prevent the employment of those other men, that was the ground on which the police, or militia, or whatever exercised that force, might be destroyed.

With reference to the meat of the matter—the principle of law upon which a verdict of guilty was found—the judge said:

On the question of the instructions, whether these defendants, or any of them, did anticipate or expect the throwing of the bomb on the night of the 4th of May is not a question which I need to consider, because the instructions did not go upon that ground. The jury were not instructed to find them guilty if they believed that they participated in the throwing of the bomb, or encouraged or advised the throwing of that bomb, or had knowledge that it was to be thrown, or anything of that sort. The conviction has not gone upon the ground that they did have any actual participation in the act which caused the death of Deegan, but upon the ground, under the instructions, that they had generally, by speech and print, advised a large class to commit murder, and had left the occasion, time and place to the individual will, whim, and caprice of the individuals so advised; and that in consequence of that advice, and in pursuance of it, and influenced by it, somebody not known did throw the bomb that caused Deegan's death. Now, if that is not a correct principle of law, then the defendants are entitled to a new trial.

The correctness of this principle the judge maintained and therefore refused a new trial.

Capt. Black asked the court for time to make out a bill of exceptions, and the judge said he thought three weeks added to the statutory time between sentence and execution would be ample. From which it is inferred that the execution will be set for Dec. 3, as sentence was not passed Thursday, owing to the fact that when the judge asked the prisoners if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them it was announced that Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab, Neebe, and Lingg would all speak.

August Spies was the first to speak, and delivered a bitter and carefully prepared speech. He began by saying that he spoke as the representative of one class to another. He disclaimed responsibility for the bomb-throwing, and said the witness Legner, who was with him on the night of the explosion, and whose testimony would have vindicated him, was paid $500 and spirited away to Buffalo by the states attorney and the detectives. The haymarket meeting, he contended, was a peaceable assembly and the seven men killed were the victims of Bonfield who made the attack. He boasted that he was an Anarchist, and claimed that those who advocated anarchy and socialism aimed to better the condition of workingmen. Revolutions, he said, came by force of events and were inevitable. The court might think that by pronouncing sentence what now appeared to be only a spark would be stamped out, but he would find the volcano would finally burst forth, and the verdict would only hasten it. The tidal wave of social reform could not be stopped by a few police or Gatling guns. Spies was especially severe on Mr. Grinnell and Capt. Bonfield. Speaking of the latter, Spies said with great sarcasm, that the artist Dore would have delighted in having his face for a model from which to paint Dante's fiends of hell. The speech occupied an hour and a half in its delivery and was listened to with the closest attention. "I shall die proudly and defiantly for the cause of justice," was Spies' closing sentence. Schwab, Neebe and Lingg followed in short speeches, after which court adjourned for the day. Parsons and Fielden are yet to speak.

THE MISSING ANCHORIA.

Confidence in England and Despair in New York.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—There is confidence felt here that the overdue Anchoria is safe. She was insured at Liverpool Wednesday at the regular rate. The Ethiopia arrived at Glasgow Thursday and reported having sighted a steamer Sept. 29 which she thinks was the Anchoria. The prevailing opinion is that the missing vessel is delayed by an accident to her machinery.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The feeling in New York is gradually settling down to the opinion that the Anchoria is lost. There is little left to base a hope upon.

Pistol Practice and Peaceful Precept.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir Charles Dilke is spending the autumn at his cottage in Surrey, a sort of Swiss chalet, built for the purpose of securing freedom from disturbance, and upon a marble slab set in the front wall of which are engraved the words: "This is the true nature of home: It is a place of peace." Notwithstanding this peaceful precept, Sir Charles, when he desires recreation, takes his revolver and goes to the target grounds adjoining the chalet and practices at short and long range shooting.

A Combination in Whips.

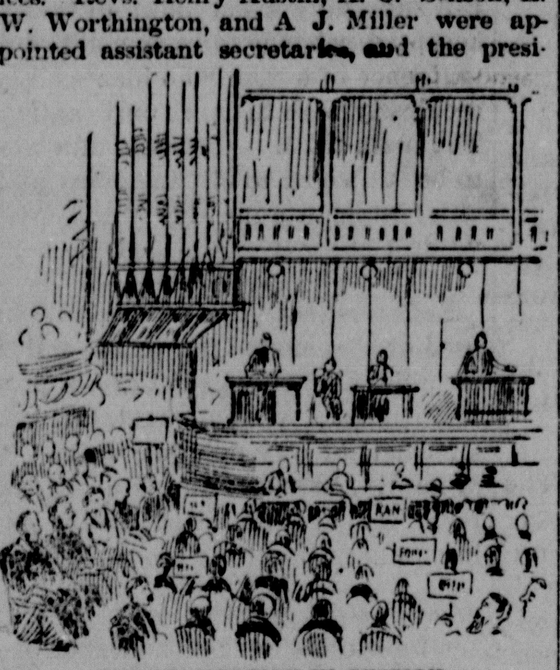
WESTFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8.—Delegates from thirty-five large whip factories in all parts of the country have been in consultation here for two days, and have formed a protective union under the name of the National Whip Manufacturers' association, with E. R. Lay president. Unless all the whip concerns in the country sign the agreement the matter falls to the ground. Thus far twenty-five firms have joined. The object of the association is to prevent profitless competition.

Nearly a Million Liabilities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Owing the failure of Solomon Sweet to qualify as assignee of J. Baum & Co., the sheriff took possession of the assets and store Thursday on attachments procured by creditors. The liabilities are nearly $1,000,000.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.

Prayer Book Revision To Be Considered This Session.


THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Business was commenced Thursday in the house of deputies of the Episcopal general convention promptly at 10 a. m., Rev. Dr. Dix occupying the chair, an hour having been devoted to religious services. Revs. Henry Austin, A. C. Stilson, E. W. Worthington, and A J. Miller were appointed assistant secretaries, and the president announced the list of standing committees on the state of the church, the general theological seminary, domestic and foreign missionary society, admission of new dioceses, consecration of bishops, amendments to the constitution, canons, expenses, unfinished business, elections, prayer book, church education, deceased members, and rules of order.

A number of memorials from several dioceses were then submitted, their subjects simply being announced and their reading dispensed with, and then the hour had arrived for taking up the order of the day—Dr. Huntington's resolution regarding the revision of the prayer book, and Dr. Swope's amendment thereto.

The resolutions were discussed by Revs. W. R. Huntington, of New York; D. R. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania; W. J. Gold, of Chicago, and others, and the discussion took a wide range, but was interruted by a message from the house of bishops, announcing that that body had adopted a resolution very similar to that of Dr. Huntington. On motion of Dr. Huntington this resolution, with Dr. Huntington's resolution as an amendment thereto, was adopted by a decided majority. The resolution provides for the appointment of a joint committee to whom shall be referred all memorials and resolutions presented with reference to the subject of liturgical revision, the said committee to report not later than the tenth day of the present session what action, if any, ought to be taken by the general convention on the subject.

Among the memorials presented were the following: Providing for the election of colored bishops for colored church people; providing that the church receive into union any congregation using any liturgy that has been used in any branch of the Holy Catholic church in any age, and accept the creed, the apostolic succession and receive confirmation at the hands of a bishop; proposing that the name of the church be the American Catholic church. These were all properly ferred, and the convention adjourned for the day.

PROBATION AFTER DEATH.

The Congregational Board Puts the Doctrine on the Repudiated List.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 8.—The third day's session of the American Board of Foreign missions was devoted mainly to a discussion of what the old members of the board term the doctrine of probation after death for the heathen. The discussion was opened by the introduction of the report on the home department by President Bartlett, of Dartmouth, to which were appended resolutions fully indorsing the acts of the prudential committee, especially in the matter of discountenancing the doctrine of future probation and the rejection of such as manifested a belief in the dogma. The debate then followed. President Burtlett then led off and was followed by Dr. Vase, of Providence; Professor Egbert C. Smyth, of Andover college; D. K. Adams, the home secretary; Dr. Lyman Abbott, of The Christian Union; Dr. Clarke, secretary of the board; Dr. Hopkins, the venerable president, and a number of others.

The resolution was finally adopted by a two-thirds vote. In the evening Professor Smyth was dropped from the prudential committee by a vote of 48 to 22. The officers-elect are the old ones, with the exception that Rev. C. E. Dickinson and Rev. E. S. Atwood succeed Professor Smyth and Rev. Charles F. Thwing on the prudential committee.

Another Alarm at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.—Considerable uneasiness was caused here Thursday by a renewal in a comparatively mild form of the seismic disturbances. There were several slight tremors of the earth here, one at 2:15 p. m., and another at about 5 o'clock. The latter was accompanied by a very distinct rumbling sound. Owing the fact that the streets were crowded with cotton trucks, these shocks were perceptible to comparatively few people, who paid very little attention to them. The additional significance of an unpleasant character is given to them in consequence of a report that comes from Summerville that there were four shocks in that village during the day, one of them being of an unusually heavy character.

At the Perryville Battle Ground.

DANVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.—The noon train on the Cincinnati Southern railroad Thursday brought about 100 Ohioans, survivors of the battle of Perryville, to Danville. Gen. John Beatty, the old commander of the Third Ohio, and Col. W. S. Furay are both with their old command. At the close of the day the soldiers formed in line and marched to the cemetery, where many of their old comrades are buried. Friday morning the battle grounds were visited and the day spent on the battle field.

The National Amusement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Following are the league base ball scores Thursday: At Boston—Chicago, 8; Boston 4; at Philadelphia—Detroit 1; Philadelphia 1; at New York—St. Louis 2, New York 7—six innings, darkness; at Washington City—Kansas City 3, Washington 12—seven innings, darkness. American association: At St. Louis—Athletic 1, St. Louis 6; at Cincinnati—Metropolitan 9, Cincinnati 4; at Pittsburg—Allegheny 7, Baltimore 1—five innings, darkness.

Four Buildings Destroyed by Fire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Vandervoort & Tucker's cement works, H. C. Campbell's sash and blind factory, Gill & Bard's stove works, and August Luce's paint and varnish works, at the foot of east One Hundred and Sixteenth street, were burned Thursday. Loss, $45,000; insurance, $16,000.

Represents the Labor Element.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8.—At the Democratic congressional convention for the First district, held here Thursday, R. J. Vance, of New Britain, was nominated. He represents the labor element.

ILLINOIS FRUIT DRYING.

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN STYLE OF DRYING APPLES.

How the Process of Evaporation is Now Conducted by Fruit Dryers—In an Evaporation Establishment—Extent of the Industry—Wages Paid.

The apple drying of the early days is now the great and growing evaporation business of to-day. Man's ingenuity has not only done away with the old and laborious manner of taking out the price of fruit for home consumption, but it has built up an enormous trade in which not only the meat of the fruit is preserved for future use, but the peel and the cores are utilized. The instigating cause of the vast spread in the business is found in several facts. Numerous storms blow the fruit from the trees to the ground, making the apples unfit to ship, and the cider mills fail to create a sufficient demand for cider to use the fruit for that purpose. Canning the fruit adds to the bulk, while evaporating reduces it.

An evaporating establishment consists of a building having in it a number of towers running from the basement to and through the roof. The towers are made of wood and are about three feet square. Running down the outside and up the inside of two sides of the tower is an endless belt, which runs over a pulley and is moved by means of a crank at the base of the tower. About eight inches from each other cleets are fastened to the belt. There being a belt on each side of the tower, a wire-bottomed tray containing the green fruit is pushed through an aperture in the tower and rests on the cleets. The crank is turned sufficiently to bring up another pair of cleets and another tray is fitted in its place, and so on until there are enough trays to make a tier reaching to the top, where, after being in the tower from four to five hours, the trays are taken out, there being a tray put in at the bottom each time one is taken out at the top. The heat in the tower is kept at 170 degrees by means of a furnace located at the base of each tower, and in which coal fires are kept burning, never being allowed to go out during an evaporating season. In order to make the fruit bleach into snowy whiteness instead of becoming brown, as it used to, it is put into trays and into a bleaching tower, at the bottom of which brimstone is burned, the fumes doing the work of whitening. These towers are called bleachers.

PARING AND SLICING MACHINES.

Apples are hauled in from the country and weighed in bulk, fifty pounds being considered a bushel. The seller is paid for the apples at from twenty-five to thirty cents per 100 pounds, and they are unloaded into huge bins. Young girls and middle-aged women make up almost the entire force employed in an evaporator. A long table runs the entire length of the room, the paring and slicing machines being placed on the table. A first-class machine peels and cuts up into rings, taking out the core of one apple in something less than a second and by one continuous movement of the crank. The machine is very simple and costs $18. A girl will stand at the machine, turn the crank with one hand and place the apples on the prongs with the other, and prepare fifty bushels of apples per day. She is required to have two helpers, however, whose duty it is to cut the sliced apple apart with a knife and to cut away the decayed parts.

What class of girls do this work? One might say all classes. They come in from the country, the lass from the rural district meeting her cityfied cousin on the same plane. Girls who have been successful and unsuccessful behind dry goods counters will grind an apple machine day in and day out, making less complaint than a man. Many young girls who have good homes and are not required to work for their living, apply for employment in evaporating establishments. The operators say they prefer female to male help in the business, and nine-tenths of the concerns to day are employing girls almost exclusively. They require breaking in, however, the main trouble at the start being their inherent disposition to talk and retard work. The girl who works the machine is paid four cents a bushel for each bushel peeled, dividing the same equally between herself and the two girls who act as helpers. This would give each a trifle over sixty cents a day. Of course, those who do more work get more pay. As fast as the fruit is dried it is generally shipped to market. A girl will do the packing. A box holding fifty pounds will have the bottom "laid" with pieces of the dried fruit, and will then be filled up, the under side being opened when the box is displayed for sale.

THE PEELINGS AND CORES.

Of course the market varies on the price realized, but it averages about five cents for choice rings. There are generally sixty hands employed about the average evaporator. Besides the peelers, hands are employed to supply the girls with apples, to put them in and take them out of the towers, to help unload from the wagons, and night and day hands to fire the furnaces and watch the fruit in process of evaporation. A bushel of apples will turn out about five pounds of dried fruit, from which it will be seen that there is a fair profit in the business.

The peelings and cores are evaporated in the same manner as the apples, and are packed and shipped away, selling in the neighborhood of two cents a pound. These goods are used for making jelly, and a goodly portion of the jellies seen on the shelves of grocery stores has been squeezed from apple peels and cores. Dried fruit is not only used to a large extent here, but is exported, France consuming a large amount annually. The evaporators do an immense amount of good to the community in which they are located. Besides employing labor they create a demand for fruit which could find no market. The dried fruit is shipped mostly to Chicago commission merchants, who find no trouble in making ready sales. Some of the more wealthy operators do not sell at once, but hold for winter prices. Most of them, however, go on the small profit and quick return principle.—Centralia (Ills.) Cor. Chicago Tribune.

The French Stage.

It is all very well to rise from the gutter, like Rachel, but is not the gutter that does it. Half the female pupils at the Conservatoire are from very low extraction, indeed. If we follow them home we would find that their parents are concierges, second-hand dealers and worse. Shopkeepers are now and then tempted to cultivate musical and dramatic instincts in their daughters. I dealt for some time with a pork butcher who was always asking me to get his daughter recommended to M. Ambroise Thomas, and would, I have no doubt, if I had seen fit to give her a letter of introduction to that worthy, canceled my little bill on the spot. Higher up in the social scale parents would as soon think of turning their daughters into the street as to let them go on the stage.—Paris Cor. Argonaut.

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SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; **sour stomach; loss of appetite;** sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; **headache;** loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; **debility;** low spirits; a thick, **yellow** appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high-colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

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Constipation,	Biliousness,
Sick Headache,	Jaundice,
Nausea,	Colic,
Mental Depression,	Bowel Complaints,

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

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Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral

Should be kept constantly at hand, for use in emergencies of the household. Many a mother [illegible] in the night [illegible] the ominous [illegible] of Croup [illegible] little sufferer, [illegible] face, gasping for air. In such cases Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Mrs. Emma Gedney, 159 West 128 st., New York, writes: "While in the country [illegible] winter, my little boy [illegible] taken ill with Croup [illegible] would die from strangulation. [illegible] Cherry Pectoral was tried in small [illegible] frequent doses, and, in less than [illegible] hour, the little patient was [illegible] easily. The doctor [illegible] saved my darling's life." Mrs. [illegible] Landon, Guilford, Conn., writes: "[illegible] Cherry Pectoral

Saved My Life,

and also the life of my little son, [illegible] is troubled with Croup, I dare not [illegible] without this remedy in the house." Mrs. J. Gregg, Lowell, Mass., writes: "My children have repeatedly taken Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs and Croup. It gives immediate relief, followed by cure." Mrs. Mary E. Evans, Scranton, Pa., writes: "I have two little boys, both of whom have been, from infancy, subject to violent attacks of Croup. About six months ago we began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it acts like a charm. In a few minutes after the child takes it, he breathes easily and rests well. Every mother ought to know what a blessing I have found in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral." Mrs. Wm. C. Reid, Freehold, N. J., writes: "In our family, Ayer's medicines have been blessings for many years. In cases of Colds and Coughs, we take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

and the inconvenience is soon forgotten."

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POWER OF "INFLUENCE."

AN OHIO PROSECUTOR MAKES THE SUGGESTIVE DISCOVERY

That Only the Poor and Uninfluential Are Sure of Feeling the Grip of the Law—Grave Charges Against a Grand Jury—Indictments in the Ohio Penitentiary Cases—Criminal Record.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8.—The grand jury of this county reported Thursday finding two indictments against ex-penitentiary officials for embezzlement and bribery while in office, being ex-Deputy Warden Marnott and ex-Superintendent of State Shops Samuel Perry, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Governor Hoadly, and served through his administration. There were no indictments found in the election forgery cases at the penitentiary, which the jury considered for three days, and upon which a great deal of direct testimony was taken.

The feature of the report of the jury was the address of the prosecuting attorney, in which he called the attention of the judge to to the fact that the jury had been tampered with by those high in social and official position, and that there was no such thing as getting justice. In this connection he held that the poorer classes received strict attention by the grand jury, but when it came to those having influence there was no use trying to secure indictments with the grand jury system in its present condition in this county. The prosecutor stated that evidence of a most conclusive nature had been placed before the jury in regard to the forgery cases and other high crimes, but that nothing could be accomplished with the outside influence which was brought to bear.

He concluded by stating that he would ask the court to call a special grand jury, and that he would have arrested and tried before a local justice the parties connected with the late election forgery, considering this to be the only manner in which he could secure their presence in court for trial. He also would cause other arrests of those charged with crimes at the penitentiary. He expected to have them bound over so that they would be in readiness to appear before the special grand jury which is to be called.

MIDDLE AGES REDIVIVUS.

An Outbreak of Religious Bigotry at a Detroit Funeral.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8.—A new phase of the recent Polish riots unexpectedly turned up Thursday. On Tuesday Mrs. Pzeittku, who with her husband had been a faithful adherent of the deposed priest Kolosinski, died of typhoid fever. The usual certificates were given by the city health officers, and on Wednesday the funeral procession started for Mt. Eliott cemetery, the chief consecrated burying ground of the Roman Catholics. At the entrance to the cemetery the procession was stopped by the superintendent of the grounds, who demanded a certificate of permission from the priest of the parish in which the dead woman had lived. The procession halted at the gates while a friend of the family returned to the Polish quarter to secure the required permit. He applied to Dombrowski, the nominal successor of Kolosinski, but whom many of the latter's old parishioners have steadfastly refused to accept, the Pzeittku family among others. Dombrowski refused the request, and the funeral procession was compelled to return to the house. Late in the day an attempt was made to bury the body in other Roman Catholic cemeteries, and this was continued with repeated failures until there had been four formal funeral processions with the body of Mrs. Pzeittku.

The corpse was finally returned to the house Thursday, where it now lies in a semi-putrid condition. These facts became known in the Polish quarter, and early Thursday afternoon a great crowd of Poles collected near the residence of Dombrowski, hooting and yelling and threatening vengeance should he venture on the street. The police were notified, and by an hour's hard work managed to clear the street and prevent a repetition of the riotous scenes of several months ago. Thursday evening several prominent Poles consulted an attorney with a view of compleling the priest to grant permission to bury Mrs Pzeittku's body in some Catholic cemetery. Her relatives are determined that she shall not lie in unconsecrated ground.

THE DAILY DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Couple of Transgressors Pay the Wages of Sin—A Mysterious Case.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Frank Beringer, a druggist, of Gloversville, and a married man of about 35 years of age, was found lying unconscious and dying in the road near Spunky Point, between Johnstown and Gloversville, at 6 o'clock Thursday morning. Subsequently it was learned that Beringer was an actor in a double tragedy. Wednesday afternoon he drove up to William Cronier's, about two miles north of Gloversville, and engaged a room for the night. Just about dark he again drove up to Cronier's, accompanied by a woman. Cronier went to their room Thursday morning. He opened the door and found the woman lying in the bed dead. Beringer had left some time during the night. He was found about three miles from Cronier's. The case is very mysterious. The woman was the wife of Louis Genter, a box-maker who works in Gloversville. Beringer died at 10:15 o'clock Thursday morning.

The Strunk-Hoover Tragedy.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Oct. 8.—The seventh day's proceedings in the Strunk-Hoover murder trial were resumed Thursday morning. Crowds are in attendance. Women will persist in trying to get in, but are positively denied admittance on account of the disgusting nature of the testimony. Among the witnesses Thursday was James Shephard, who stated under oath that he caught Charley V. Hoover and Mrs. Strunk in a compromising position in the vestibule of the Episcopal church at an unseasonable hour of the night. The state will endeavor to impeach Shephard's testimony. Shephard attempted to make a personal attack on Prosecutor Burke, but was thwarted. The bulk of the evidence goes to show that Strunk was insane when the deed was committed, and the opinion is that he will be cleared on this plea.

Downs Looming Up Again.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Two indictments against the Rev. W. W. Downs, charging adultery with respectively Mrs. Taber and Alice Dempsey, are pending in the superior criminal court. Thursday Miss Dempsey appeared before District Attorney Stevens, and in writing retracted all statements previously made by her before the grand jury. The indictment found on her testimony will doubtless be dropped, as probably the other will be also.

Will Fill the Vaults with Silver.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 8.—Treasury department officials anticipate a steady and coutinuous demand for the $1 and $2 silver certificates, which, if kept up for a year or so, will result in putting $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 of them in circulation. If this amount is put out, 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 of standard silver dollars now in circulation will be returned to the treasury vaults.

HAM, HAGER, ONESIMUS.

NAST'S TRINITY STILL HAUNTS THE GOOD PEOPLE OF RICHMOND.

An Actor Assumes the Responsibility for Farrell's Intrusion—A Citizen's Plaint—The Knights Getting Into Working Order—A Churchly Revision—Other Labor Matters—Great Strike Impending at Chicago.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8.—It is much easier now, after the lapse of twenty-four hours, to realize the seriousness of the situation here Wednesday night over the color question than it was at the time the pressure was on. It was the chief topic of conversation all Thursday, and is the most thoroughly discussed question yet. It is conceded by the more conservative, including the chief of police, that the slightest provocation would have resulted in wholesale slaughter Wednesday night. The color line presents a very delicate issue, and is one that can not be safely agitated. All day Wednesday the whites had been gibed about the intrusion of Delegate Farrell into the academy on Tuesday night, and the threat that the programme would be repeated at the Richmond theatre Wednesday night was a severe strain upon their nerves. The great concourse of white citizens (there were very few blacks to be seen) that assembled to resist the "forty-niners" if they demanded admission for their colored delegate, was very quiet. Scarcely a word was spoken by many, and few sounds above low tones were uttered by anybody, and there was evidently a quiet determination to resist the intrusion of a negro into the lower portion of the theatre, regardless of consequences.

In commenting upon the color-line issue, The States says:

Those who visit this city for business or pleasure are always safe in our midst, and they can always retain the respect of our people so long as they show themselves worthy of it. But when any of them attempt to inaugurate a social revolution among us, they need not be surprised if they quickly arouse a righteous popular indignation. The customs of generations can not be rudely trampled under foot by a few men, who attempt arrogantly to exercise an authority wholly offensive in both its spirit and its object to the popular sense. There is never a clash between the white and the colored people in this state, save only when some intruding outsider, or some malcontent at home, attempts to arouse race feeling, and to provoke antagonism between the two races.

A number of communications are published in The State from the pens of old citizens, and the temper of them all can be seen by the following extract from one of them:

Powderly inaugurated this movement practically at his first appearance before this general assembly by having himself introduced by a negro, and his speech on that occasion was largely an appeal to the prejudices of the negro. If the ideas of the visiting knights obtain they will in time force this social question to successful issue, and have the negro and white child educated under the same roof and in the same room, and break down all social distinction. The intermarriage of the races is the practical result. This seems to be one of their aims, and it remains to be seen how far it will be accepted by the white men composing the order in the south. The negro, poor fool, is elated beyond expression at what has been done, and yearns for the obliteration of all social barriers and distinctions, forgetting that God, not man, placed the mark upon him in his creation.

Mr. Daniel E. Bandmann, who is playing Shakespeare's characters at the Academy of Music, where the colored delegate Farrell went with the "forty-niners" on Tuesday evening, has addressed a communication to the editor of The Whig, in which he says that he personally and alone is responsible for the presence of Farrell in the orchestra Tuesday night; that he had no intention of casting a slur upon Richmond social institutions, nor any political object. His whole object was educational. The purpose of his life has been to elevate the drama and stem the torrent of degraded taste. He frankly admits that "I would, without the slightest remuneration, place the works of Shakespeare before your entire colored population, if by doing so I could raise them out of a state of lethargy and ignorance and inspire them to vigor and animation. It is but right to state that the manager of the Academy knew nothing of the occurrence."

A MIGHTY SLOW COMMITTEE

Continues to Delay the Knights of Labor—End of the Color Question.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8.—By dint of an almost continuous session from 9 a. m. to 5:30 o'clock in the evening, Thursday, the Knights of Labor accomplished some actual work. Organization was practically effected. Late in the afternoon, so much of the report of committee on credentials as was agreed upon and recommended for action, was finally adopted. This action rejects delegate John Morrison of District 28, New York. The committee retired to complete its report, and then the convention took up the consideration of strikes now on hand. The Amsterdam, N. Y., spinners were indorsed, as were also the Augusta, Ga., cotton-mill strikers, Mr. Powderly saying that the people of Augusta threaten to throw 3,000 laborers out of work because twelve of them asked for an increase of wages to 93 cents per day. The New York plumbers, and Salem, Mass., tanners receivad similar treatment. All these indorsements carry with them the promise of substantial assistance. The convention then took recess until 7:30 p. m., when it was expected that the credentials committee would be ready, but the expectation was not realized, aud upon reassembling the convention immediately adjourned for the day.

The general officers are a good deal perpleved over the verbatim publication Thursday of some proceedings, and are taking steps to detect the delegates who are acting in the dual capacity of correspondents and representative knights, and if they are found they will be expelled.

Mr. Powderly said that there would be no more trouble over color-line issues, as Delegate Farrell of Assembly 49, on his own motion, had assured him (Mr. Powderly) that he would not attend any place of public amusement under any circumstances, and that he would gracefully yield to all the customs here relating to the colored race. Mr. Powderly, as well as all members of the board are very much gratified at the outcome of this affair.

TEN HOURS AFTER MONDAY.

The Word Gone Out That Will Precipitate a Big Strike or Lockout.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Notices signed by all the large packing firms doing business at the stock yards were posted in the packing houses Thursday morning, announcing that after Monday the signers would operate their houses on the basis of ten hours for a day's work. Although this action had been looked for it still was received by the men with a great deal of suppressed excitement, and the word was passed along for a meeting Thursday evening to consider their action. The packers say they are in good shape for trouble, as their stocks will satisfy demands for a month ahead.

The live stock exchange held a meeting Thursday afternoon for the purpose of taking action to notify country shippers of the future trouble, and will advise their customers to curtail and hold back shipments until the difficulty is adjusted. Armour's leading hog buyer, acting through the pork packing association, notified the officers of the live stock exchange that the pork packers would suspend operations next Monday unless their laborers would agree to work ten hours a day as previous to last May.

Several hundred of the laborers met Thursday night, but nothing was done except to listen to speeches, in which it was urged that the men resist the increase of hours, which sentiment was vigorously cheered.

Church Revision of the Knights' Constitution.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—A special dispatch from Montreal says: The constitution of the Knights of Labor has been revised by members of the clergy in this city, under the auspices of Archbishop Fabre, with the object of expunging provisions that are contrary to the rules of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Powderly, when here, promised the archbishop to support the passage of amendments before the annual general assembly. Two delegates from the Knights of Labor organization have left to attend the convention in Richmond, and have taken the revised constitution with them.

A Labor Ticket at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The united labor party held its convention Thursday and surprised the adherents of the older parties by steadily refusing any endorsements of either Democrats or Republicans. A full city, congressional, and legislative ticket was chosen. There were 250 delegates present, and it is claimed they represented over 20,000 voters of the city. George W. Davison was nominated for congress in the Ninth Missouri district, Elkhard Wind in the Eighth, and M. J. Rotchford in the Tenth.

The Cleveland Railway Strike.

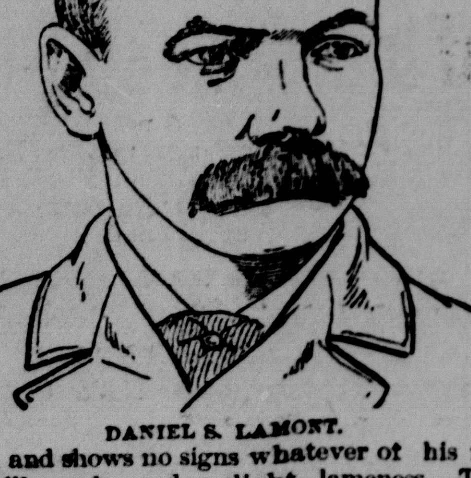
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8.—As far as could be learned Thursday all was quiet among the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio freight brakemen. Both the men and company still hold their positions as though decided to stick to them. The men are making no demonstrations. The road is making no attempt to move freight, and will not for a few days. Fears of trouble are entertained by the company if an attempt is made to start a train.

Freight Traffic Stopped at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 8.—There has not been a through freight to arrive or depart from this city over the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio since Wednesday. Yard crews are kept busy side-tracking and storing freight on the Garfield branch received from the Pittsburg & Lake Erie road. Negotiations are pending with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern road to transfer and carry perishable freight.

Lamont's Report on Secretary Manning.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 8.—Col. Lamont has returned to Washington from New York. His visit to that city was made at the request of the president for the express purpose of ascertaining the exact state of Secretary Manning's health, and the prospects of his resuming his duties at the treasury department. According to Col. Lamont's report, Secretary Manning is in good condition, and shows no signs whatever of his recent illness, beyond a slight lameness. The secretary earnestly desires to come back to the treasury, and expressed confidence in his ability to again take up the work of that department, temporarily at least. He said he would come to Washington as soon as his house was ready to receive him and his family, and he expected it to be ready by Saturday next. Therefore, the prospects are that Secretary Manning will occupy his old office in the treasury department by Monday next.



DANIEL S. LAMONT.

Gravesend and Latonia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The running races at Gravesend Thursday was won by the following horses: Gleaner, ¾ mile, 1:15½; Climax, 1 mile, 1:43¼; Rebellion, ¾ mile, 1:16; Adonis, 1½ miles, 2:35¾; Pontico, 1 1-16 miles, 1:49¾.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—At Latonia race course Thursday the stakes were captured as follows: Skobeloff, 1 mile, 1:46; Hornpipe, ¾ mile, 1:17; Porter Ashe, ⅞ mile, 1:29¼; Jim Gray, 1⅛ miles, 1:56¼; Montana Regent, 2 miles, 3:34.

Repudiating the Capel Scandal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 8.—During his visit to Milwaukee in the fall of 1883 Monsignor Capel was for three weeks a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schley, Astor street. "I think the scandalous story which has been telegraphed from San Francisco about the monsignor is a malignant slander," said Mrs. Schley Thursday. She continued: "I have been in correspondence with Monsignor Capel. The latest information I had from him was by wire from Monterey, where he was ill. The statement in the San Francisco dispatch that Monsignor Capel was coldly received by the clergy and was not allowed to speak in the churches is a bold falsehood, as I am able to affirm on authority."

Arrests for the Haddock Murder.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 8.—News of the arrest of H. L. Leavitt in connection with the Haddock assassination created a sensation here. The impression is that he will seek to shield himself by telling what he knows of the conspiracy. Fred Munchrath, Jr., and Henry Sherman were arrested here Thursday afternoon as parties to the conspiracy, and placed under $5,000 bonds each. John Arensdorf, another of the parties, was arrested in Davenport, where he had gone to attend the Grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias. Quite a number of other warrants were issued Thursday evening, but the names of the parties are not made public.

Nebraska Democracy.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 8.—The Democratic state convention met at Hastings Thursday evening. Gen. M. Montgomery, of Lincoln, was elected chairman, and Dick Thompson secretary. After the appointment of a committee on resolutions the following state ticket was put in the field: For governor, James E. North; lieutenant governor, C. B. Bolby; secretary of state, Richard Thompson; state treasurer, J. F. Hale; auditor, Thomas E. Binger; attorney general, W. L. Green; land commissioner, Thomas W. Smith; superintendent of public instruction, L. A. Cooley.

Nice Point Involved in This.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 8.—A Laredo, Tex., special says: Rafael Pinale, a Mexican officer, who seven or eight years ago fired from Mexico across the river at a deserter and killed him, was arrested Thursday and lodged in jail. Pinale will, it is said, plead non-jurisdiction, he being on Mexican soil when the act was committed.

Carried Osman Digma's Stronghold.

SUAKIM, Oct. 8.—The friendly tribes at dawn Thursday morning carried by assault the earthworks at Tamai, Osman Digma's stronghold. Two hundred rebels were killed and many taken prisoner. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the capture of Tamai.

A Gladstonean Indorses the League.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Mr. J. E. Ellis, Gladstonean Liberal member of parliament for Rushcliff, Nottinghamshire, who has just completed a tour of Ireland, has sent a donation to the National league to be devoted to assisting evicted tenants. Mr. Ellis speaks in high praise of the National league's work.

Colored Odd Fellows Parade.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The colored Odd Fellows, who have been in convention here, paraded Thursday in full regalia, presenting an excellent appearance. Afterward an oration was delivered by Professor W. Howard Day, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Will Probably Drop the Charges.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The common council Thursday voted—50 to 25—to potpone the resolution appointing a committee to impeach Mayor Smith. It is believed that the charges against the mayor will be dropped.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.

On the board of trade to-day the quotations were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 October, opened 71¼-⅜c, closed 70¾-71c; November, opened 73c, closed 72⅞-73c; December, opened 74⅛c, closed 74¾c bid. Corn—No. 2 October, opened 35¼c nominal, closed 35c; November, opened 36⅝c, closed 36½-⅝c; December, opened 37⅝c, closed 37½c. Oats—No. 2 October, opened and closed 24⅛c; November, opened 25⅜-½c, closed 25⅝c; December, opened and closed 26¼c. Pork—October, opened $8.57½, closed $8.70; November, opened $8.57½, closed $8.70; Year, opened $8.75, closed $8.60 nominal. Lard—October, opened $5.75, closed $5.72½ nominal.

Live Stock—The Union stock yards report the following range of prices: Market slow and dull, packers buying sparingly and prices 15c to 20c lower, ranging from $3.50 to $4.35 for light weights, $3.50@4.05 for rough packing, and $4.05@4.50 for mixed heavy packing.

Produce: Butter—Choice to fancy creamery 24@27c per lb; fancy dairy, 20@24c; packing, 6@10c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 16½@17c per doz. Poultry—Spring chickens and hens, 7½@8c; spring ducks, 8@8½c; old ducks, 7½@8c; turkeys, 8@9c. Potatoes—Early rose, 55c per bu; Burbanks, 58@60c.

New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Wheat—No. 1 red state, 88c; No. 2 do, 84¼c; No. 2 red winter 83⅝c; do November, 84⅝c; do December, 86¼c bid. Corn—No. 2 mixed cash, 46½c; do November, 47c; do December, 48⅛c. Oats—No. 1 white state, 37½c; No. 2 do, 35c. Rye—Dull. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Quiet; new mess, $10 25@10.25. Lard—October, $6.09; November, $6.08.

Queen Victoria Favors Opals.

Queen Victoria has made the opal fashionable again. All the gifts of jewelry that she has bestowed among her friends for the past year have been opals. Sometimes they have been set alone, sometimes set with diamonds: but in every instance they have been there. The queen has always had a penchant for these alleged unlucky stones. She has insisted that they brought no more bad luck to those wearing them than any other jewels, and she has long tried to allay that superstition. Her rather profuse distribution of these stones among her friends, it is said, had for its object the doing away with the superstition altogether.

The queen's own jeweler naturally took the hint, and the other jewelers, who were not the queen's own, but who were more than willing to be, were not slow in perceiving that there was a ready sale for the very gems that had been heretofore looked upon with suspicion. So they made up into rings, pins, and in other ways all they had in stock, and sent out for more. Thus it wasn't very long before every blooded English lady or gentleman who wore jewelry at all sported many and beautiful opals.—New York Sun

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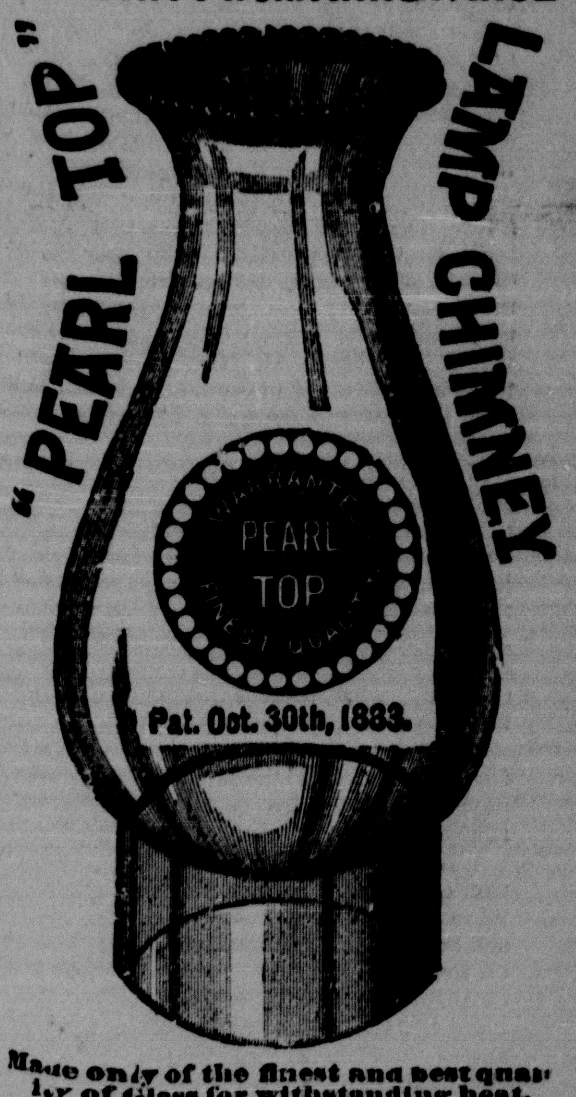

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.		
Sterling Passenger	7:02,	A. M
Pacific Express	10:52,	"
Marshalltown Passenger	2:05,	P.
Leaves	2:20,	"
Denver Passenger	3:10,	A. M
Freight*	8:57,	P. M
Freight	7:47,	A. M
Freight	1:43,	P. M
GOING WEST.		
Sterling Passenger	7:42,	P. M
Pacific Express	3:42,	"
Marshalltown Passenger ......leaves	12:45,	"
Denver Passenger	2:05,	A. M
Freight* (except Monday)	5:48,	
Freight	12:25,	P. M
Freight	3:00,	"
Freight	5:46,	"

Freights carrying passengers.
Pacific Express runs every third Sunday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.		
Passenger†	11:04	A. M
Passenger†	3:20	"
New Passenger†	5:57,	P. M.
GOING NORTH.		
Passenger	2:15,	P. M
Passenger‡	12:37	A. M
New Passenger	6:16	A.

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent

†Daily except Sunday.
Daily except Monday

BILL NYE'S UMBRELLA.

He Tries to Identify Himself and Turns Out to Be Somebody Else

Last week in company with my family and about 80,000 other people, I paid a visit to the great industrial exposition at Minneapolis.

It is a great triumph of mind over matter.

There, on the east bank of the great parent of waters, by which term I would imply the Mississippi river, and near to and overlooking Col. St. Anthony's justly celebrated falls, stands a building costing $250,000, full of the products of every clime, and all prepared in eighty-three days. It filled me with wonder, as it must any one who views it thoughtfully and from a purely unpartisan point of view.

Less than three months ago, where the morning sun rose reluctantly over the elms of the east side and looked down upon several acres of unimproved real estate, and a broad sweep of wet saw logs, flecked with cream-colored boys wearing nothing but an air of defiance for the police, now a magnificent building faces the turbulent tide, and people from the four quarters of the globe jostle each other to the weird music of the Mexican band, while ever and anon a large and expensive fountain is dreamily squirting its rhythmic squirt.

Everywhere science and art are visible. Here in the new west, where Minnie Haha but a few fleeting years ago strained maple sirup through a pillow sham, the paleface wanders through acres of beautiful and useful articles, the offspring, I may say, of tireless hands and throbbing brains all over the universe.

Here where the warrior wooed his mahogany mate, and the papoose seemed indigenous to the soil, people from Farther India and Erin Prairie, Wis., come to listen to the passionate notes of the Mexican band and stab their umbrellas into the old masters.

A large policeman at the door of the art gallery, in harsh tones, requested me to deposit my umbrella with a young woman. I did it, for I respect a policeman wherever I meet him. Some of them are strangers to me, but they are generally men whose advice it is well to heed. Had it not been for these men I do not know where I would have been to-day—thousands of miles from here, perhaps.

He told me afterward that he had to stop people from carrying their canes and umbrellas into the art department because thoughtless visitors now and then jabbed a hole in an $18,000 painting, and it delayed the exposition, when they had to wait for a Minneapolis artist to paint another one. He also stated that excited people poked the statuary with their canes and knocked off the drapery.

So I left my umbrella at the check room, for I did not wish to delay the exhibit while new overcoats were being prepared for the revised statues.

When I came back the young woman took my check, and as my radiant smile burst upon her and lit up that end of the building, she became embarrassed, dropped the check on the floor, where it mingled with the redeemed checks, and when I asked for my umbrella she looked at me with eyes like a startled codfish and murmured:

"What umbrella?"

Time was gliding swiftly by and I wanted to see some other things beside the umbrella exhibit, so I got over the counter to show her which one was mine. To jump over a counter is but the work of a moment with me. I am tall, athletic and easy in my movements, so I got over readily.

I got over the counter.

It seemed to surprise her and startle her. I learned afterward that it was not customary to climb over the counter in order to identify goods.

But she would not give up the umbrella. She wanted it herself, no doubt. I do not blame her, for it is a good one, and has the name of James Whitcomb Riley engraved on the silver plate of the handle.

That is the way I identify it.

She wanted me to identify myself. I thought of showing her my pass to the exposition, but I decided not to do so because I went in on another man's pass, so I told her that if she would send a male attendant with me to an adjoining room I would demonstrate to the practical eye by certain embroidered hieroglyphics on my linen that I was the man I passed myself off for.

A young man, who is an attache of the building, accompanied me.

I succeeded in convincing him that my linen was marked Amos J. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.

I did not again demand the umbrella. It has only been about two years since I began to conform to this umbrella habit, and to revel in its false joys, and I know that I was happier and more contented when I did not wear one than I have ever been since.

Some would have lost their tempers, but I did not I was a perfect gentleman throughout. I thought I succeeded in convincing the most skeptical that, no matter how signally the young lady may have failed in that respect, I was a gentleman.

I thought so, at least, until I was going through the hardware exhibit about an hour later, when I heard a spectator say to the owner of the hardware:

"Here comes the party that's claiming to be Bill Nye, the humorsome writer, and just tried to nip an umbrella that belongs to J. W. Riley. Watch your cook stoves and keep your eye on the hot-air furnaces till he goes away."

It seems to me that wealth certainly brings with it a degree of care and responsibility and heartache that poorly recompenses one for the long, hard struggle. And how much of comfort, too, we yield in our mad efforts to appear well in society. Had I still clung to my simple ways, instead of aping the wealthy and straining every nerve to wear an umbrella far above my station how much happier I might have been.—Bill Nye in Boston Globe.

A Bethel justice was recently applied to for a warrant by a father who desired that his son should be put under bonds to keep the peace. The justice declined to issue the warrant, and told the father that his son would not injure him even if he had threatened to do so. "I don't know about that," said the father; "he's a plaguey bad breed."—Monticello Republican.

THE OTHER FACE OF NIGHT.

I sorrowed, slept; and this my dream:
I looked, and saw a large Hesper gleam
Right in the east, above the bar
Of morning mists—a morning star.
Full lustered, tremulous he stood
Throbbing on silent stream and wood.
"Behold!" I cried. "That watcher bright,
Who trims the lamp of jealous Night,
Hath on a stolen errand gone,
To do the service of the Dawn."

Then spake a voice, serene in air:
"Thou art new come, nor yet aware
How the calm heavens of the dead
Above thee and around are spread,
So marvelest thou that Hesper clear
Doth in the van of Dawn appear.
But from thy brow chase vexing thought,
And be thou apt, and soothly taught;
The star of eve to sorrowing men,
Is morning star in spirits' ken.
Thou seest the other face of Night,
And planets flushed with orient light."

I dreamed, and woke, and did rejoice,
So dwelt with me the blessed voice.
—Edith Thomas in Boston Traveler.

THE BUCKEYE PANORAMA BUSINESS.

A Place Where Big Paintings are Manufactured for Exhibition—Big Scheme.

Chicago is the center of the panorama business in America. And the panorama business is a more extensive one than most people imagine it to be. There are several panorama factories in town, or near by. One of these stands near the Rock Island railway tracks in Englewood—a monster turret of wood, whose doors are closed to all visitors except those accompanied by the proprietor, Dr. Pierpont. In this turret-like house painters are always at work upon panoramas—not creations, but copies of works already known to fame. Gettysburg is the favorite, and it is estimated that there are now in existence something like two dozen copies of this famous panorama. The copies are known to the trade as "buckeyes," though the origin of the term in this application is as yet a mystery. These "buckeyes" cost all the way from $2,000 to $20,000 apiece, and some of them are fine copies of the original. They are sold to enterprising chaps in large cities throughout the country, and exhibited usually in cheap wooden buildings. Some of them have made fortunes for their owners in a few years.

The cheaper paintings are carried about the country by railway cars, being wound up for shipment on a big spool, and exhibited in tents. Some of the first "buckeyes" manufactured were turned out by house and sign painters, and sorry jobs they made of them, too. In addition to their ignorance of perspective and coloring they only knew how to mix paints for wood surfaces, and some of the canvases which their clumsy brushes daubed, and which have been carried around the country until they are weary, cracked and weather-worn, do not much resemble the original Gettysburg.

A queer feature of the business is that the painters of these "buckeyes" pay the proprietors of the originals nothing for the privilege of copying. Photographs are on sale of all sections save one of the Gettysburg panorama, the exception being the view of the wheat field. The copyers buy these photographs, slyly take notes as to the coloring while pretending to look at the canvas, and in the same manner make hasty and crude sketches of the wheat field.

It is said that there is a scheme on foot to procure $10,000 copies of Gettysburg, Shiloh, Missionary Ridge, Siege of Paris and Atlanta (the new picture being painted in Wehner's studio, Milwaukee), and combining them all under one canvas—"only one admission ticket to the five greatest panoramas on earth"—go on the road in true circus style. Surely, this is a great world for schemes.—Chicago Herald.

A Careful Chaperone.

A careful chaperone was heard to say not long ago to her pretty charge, a young girl whose figure showed some tendency toward embonpoint: "My dear, you really must not grow any fatter. You cannot afford to gain another pound. It must be stopped." And thus the valiant dowager, interposing her stately command between the young woman and the young woman's natural and lawful appetite for dinner, reminds one of Charles V and the faithful old servant at the monastery of Yuste. With utter self-devotion he would fling himself in the breach between his royal master and some highly indigestible dainty, just as in former days he had shielded the person of royalty with his own body in the thick of battle!—Newport Cor. Boston Traveler.

Gen. Raum Building Houses.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 6.—Gen. Green B. Raum, ex-commissioner of internal revenue, took out permits Tuesday for the erection of two dwellings on Rhode Island avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, to cost $12,000 each.

Hearld "Put to Sleep" by Lennon.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—A spirited glove contest took place in a hall on Tremont street Thursday evening between Joe Lennon, of South Boston, and Frank Hearld, of New York. The fight was governed by "fair play" rules. Lennon showed the most science, but Hearld had a slight advantage up to the last half of the sixth round, when with a fierce blow Lennon put his opponent to sleep and won the match. The fight was a terrific one, and was witnessed by 200 sports.

Rock River Conference.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Rock River conference organized Thursday, Bishop S. M. Merrill presiding, and Rev. W. H. Haight being chosen secretary. The regular committees were appointed, including one on the White Cross movement for social purity. Dr. R. M. Hatfield, upon asking why his name had been left out of the last minutes, was told by the secretary that it was the work of the devil—the printer's devil, who often made mistakes.

A "Way Up" Wedding at Lenox.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8.—The wedding of Miss Edith Parsons, daughter of John E. Parsons, of New York, and D. P. Morgan, son of the late E. D. Morgan, took place at Lenox Thursday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke and Rev. Justin Field officiating. Almost 5,000 people attended the reception. The collection of wedding presents, comprising some 250 articles, was one of the largest ever seen in Lenox.

Traveling "Incognito."

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Prince Louis Bonaparte, who is traveling incognito as Count Louis De Moncaliere, arrived from Yokohoma Thursday on the steamer Belgic. Prince Louis will remain here a short time and then proceed east. He was met on his arrival by the Italian consul.

Jay Gould on a Trip to the Southwest.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Jay Gould, George J. Gould, and A. L. Hopkins started Wednesday night for a trip over the southwestern system of railroads. They will be gone about two weeks.

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For Headache, Billiousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion. Mild but effective.
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He brought his brand new soap along
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This soap at once should get.
And bless for aye the helping hand
That thus her need has met..
Santa Claus he brings good cheer,
Hip, hurrah for Santa.
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So we'll ask for Santa.
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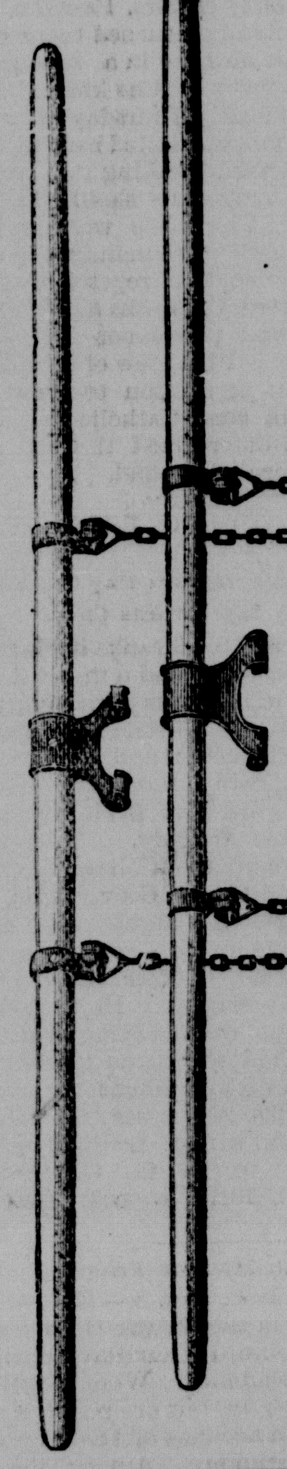

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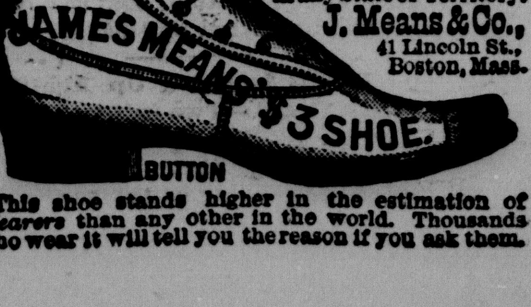

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